WASHINGTON CITY. FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1867.

BU SHIPS OF THE BURGERS

ag-Mr. Hasay M. Lawis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our general trav-ling agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by C

elling agent for the Sates of Alabama and Teoresace, assisted by C. F. Lewis, James O. Laws, and Sancia D. Lawis.

32 Mr. C. W. James, No. I Harrison street, Cincinnati, Olio, is our general collecting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Thos. M. James, Dr. A. L. Chuiss, Gissson Montas, and Richard Lamis. Receipts of either will be good.

32 Mr. Isaan, E. James, No. 182 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, is our general travelling agent, ascheted by Wa. H. Wais, Jour. College, James Dermins, J. Hambert, R. S. James, Theo. D. Nice, R. W. Monnison, E. W. Wilker, We. L. Waternan, Alex H. Carson, D. K. Mustin, Bey, F. Swain, T. Ashmar, R. S. James, Theo. D. Nice, R. W. Monnison, E. W. Wilker, We. L. Waternan, Alex H. Carson, D. K. Mustin, Bey, F. Swain, T. Ashmar, and P. Davis.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

James W. Davidson, United States marshal for the northern district of Illinois, in place of Iron Nye,

S. H. Parker, postmaster at Geneva, N. Y., vice J.

H. F. Feeney, postmaster at Wheeling, Va., vice

THE WEELY UNION.

A glance at the appearance as well as contents of the Weekly Union will conclusively show, we think, that no pains or expense is spared on our part to render it worthy of its large and still-increasing circulation. It is a large and handsome sheet, printed on fine white paper, and contains more reading matter than can be found in any other weekly paper of the same subscription price, (one dollar per annum.)

This week's issue contains a biographical sketch of the late Hon. W. L. Marcy, and an account of his last illness and funeral; interesting European intelligence; report of the proceedings of the Mississippi and Georgia democratic State conventions; editorials on the controverted Kansas constitutional questions; Governor Walker's northern and southern assailants: the hombardment of Grevtown the great fire at Port an Prince; the pearl discoveries; editorials on the leading political topics and events of the week; the spirit of our democratic exchanges; foreign and domestic miscellany; and the latest news by telegraph and the mails up to the time of going to press.

A ROPE OF SAND.

We have read with care the opinion of the court of appeals on the constitutionality of the New York bill. We have advised all to conform to the decision as possessing a binding obligation. But if this interpretation of the constitution is correct, and to guide judicial action in other cases, we are forced to the conclusion that written constitutions create no binding or controlling obligations. While we condemn the partisanship which Judge Shankland displays in attempting to defend, by unproved and unprovable assumptions, the action of his political friends in the legislature, we accord to his brethren great learning and ability, and the most perfect purity of purpose as well as the best possible inten-

tions. They certainly most justly enjoy the respect and confidence of all. Notwithstanding all this, we think they have erred. Since 1777 New York has been governed under a written constitution, and has been divided into counties, towns, cities, and villages, and these again subdivided into districts, under the action of local authority. Under it all judicial and ministerial authorities, including justices of the peace, were appointed by the governor and council of revision The constitution of 1821 took from the executive nearly all his patronage, except appointing the chancellor, judges of the supreme, circuit, and county courts, surrogates, district attorneys, masters in chancery, and a few other unimportant officers, and conferred it upon the electors. That of 1846 divested him of these and made them elective also. The design was to make the government one of the people, acting in their sovereign capacity of electors. The governor, all high officers of State, the entire judicial establishment, including sheriffs, clerks, and district attorneys, also militia officers, and all county, town, city, and village officers, were made elective by those whose business they were designed to transact. The whole scheme of government is elective, or self-government to its utmost limit. The public business of the counties, towns, cities, and villages, as well as that of the State, is managed by of their respective governments, and to whom they owe direct responsibility. The second section of the tenth article shows that it was designed to secure and perpetuate this state of things, and to prevent legislative interference:

legislative interference:

"All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors or other county authorities, as the legislature shall direct. All city, toen, and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns, and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof, as the legislature shall designate for the purpose: all other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed as the legislature may direct."

This provision conclusively shows that all county. town, city, and village officers not otherwise provided for must be elected by the people of the counties, towns, cities, and yillages. All such officers had local duties to perform relating to the business of their constituents. Taxation, representation, and accountability to the constituent went hand in hand The constitution clearly intended to recognise and tinue these relations, and to prohibit the legislature from interfering with them. The provision in relation to "all other officers whose election or appointment was not provided for, whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed, as the legislature may direct." looks not to county, town, city, or village officers or the duties performed by them, but to those having a distinct and independent character, such as architects to construct buildings at the capital, lunatic or other asylums, State prisons, or other similar buildings, or to perform other special duties not of local concernment committed to the counties towns, cities, or villages. The geological survey, documentary history, and the New York harbor exnations, the codification of the laws, and similar matters, are within this clause. The design was not to interfere with or control the powers conferred upon the counties, towns, cities, and villages but to provide for cases which might possibly have been overlooked in considering those intended to be included under general heads. The executive, judicial, ministerial, and police powers were all conferred and distribute I under the constitution, and were exercised throughout the State pursuant to laws in force prior to the constitution of 1846, and long ad her to that port.

ministered with the recognition and acquiescence of he courts, the bar, and people of the whole State, egardless of political parties.

Although the police arrangements of counties, owns, cities, and villages were subject to minor variations, the leading features of local elector and repesentative and responsibility were preserved. The variations of form did not impair the great principle of self-government illustrated in popular elections controlling the affairs of the interested constituent. The metropolitan-politic bill has, in effect, nullified these great and familiar principles upon which free representative government rests. If the principles upon which the decision in question is based are recognised and control, there is not one power delegated in the constitution which may not be widely perverted, nor one prohibited which may not in some form be exercised. On the contrary, the will of the legislature is the sole limit of legislative power.

When the exercise of a power is forbidden a change the control of the control of the control in the control of the control of the control of Congress; but at present all legislative powers are intrusted, by express delegation from Congress, to the hands of the territorial government of Kansas. Congress has, by the most formal and positive enactments, transferred the entire conduct of affairs in Kansas to the local government. The principles of the Kansas Nebraska act are upon every man's longue; but how few there are who have taken the pains to examine the act itself! Take a single provision of that act. With some unimportant exceptions of power to tax the lands of the United States and of non-residents, the following section hands over all powers of legislation to the Territory: elections controlling the affairs of the interested con-

in form, it seems, renders it constitutional. If expressly conferred upon and limited to a specific and known diision of the State, by including another portion with it, the constitutional authority is changed. The police power of the city of New York, by the consti tion, devolved upon the elective officers of the city corporation, and that of Westchester was conferred pon those elected by that county. Under the deision of the court both may be deprived of their rights and the electors of their privileges, and the gislature may transfer the whole police power to e appointees of the governor. The city and coun ty must pay the expenses without having the least ntrol over those whose acts determine their mount. The restraint of the will of the constituent pon the agent is wholly lost. Representation and xation have no relation to each other.

The same principle will enable the legislature effectually to strip the governor of his functions, by laws which shall be limited to a district composed of all legislation or interference in its affairs. It could at any moment have expressly repealed or modified its general grant of legislative powers, or tacitly resumed a portion of those powers, by exercising them itself; but it has a precise power, by forming a special district with a tribunal to exercise its substantive powers. By the union of two supreme court districts a new tribunal to exercise its substantive and the district of the constitution of the Territory and for framing a convention of the Territory and the condition of the Territory an ctually to strip the governor of his functions, by ion of two supreme court districts a new tribunal may be created and exercise therein original or revisory powers. By forming a district composed of fifty ounties, sheriffs and constables may exercise their functions equally in all of them. Magistrates may send their process in each of them.

New officers may, in effect, supersede the judges, heriffs, coroners, clerks, magistrates, constables, and surrogates, and exercise most, if not all, of their sual functions. By uniting divisions of the militia, the governor, or some one else, might appoint the nilitary officers in each, to the exclusion of those who have the right under the constitution. Portion of the legislative power might be committed to newly-created divisions of the State. Every officer in it night be stripped of the substantial portions of his jurisdiction and power to be conferred upon some functionary, with more or less inviting fees, and strengthened, perhaps, by all such inducements as political patronage usually holds out. The theory that under a State constitution the legislature may exer
interpretation of Kansas has been clothed by Congress with the same powers over the whole subject of the framing of a constitution and its adoption by the people as it would have over the subject if it were an inpeople as it would have over the subject of the value of the people as it would have over the subject of the framing of a constitution and its adoption by the
people as it would have over the subject of the framing of a constitution and its adoption by the
people as it would have over the subject of the framing of a constitution and its adoption by the
people as it would have over the subject of the framing of a constitution and its adoption by the
people as it would have over the subject of the framing of a constitution and its adoption by the
people as it would have over the subject of the framing of a constitution and its adoption by the
people as it would have over the subject of the framing of a constitution and its adoption by the
people as it would have over the subject of the framing of a constitution and its adoption by the
people as it would have over the subject of the framing of a constitution and its adoption by the
people as it would have over the subject of the framing of a constitution and its adoption by the
people as it would have over the subject of the framing of a constitution and its adoption by the
people as it would have over the subject of it were an inpeople as it would have over the subject of the framing of a constitution and its adoption by the
people as it would have over the subject of the framing of a constitution and its adoption by the
people as it would have over the subject of the framing of a constitution and its adoption by the
people as it would have over the subject of the framing of a constitution and its prisdiction and power to be conferred upon some ise every power not prohibited is the real parent of a thousand errors and multiplied tyrannies. But he present case has not that apology, because the onstitution confides to the city electors the power to elect the city authorities, who are clothed with pecific powers. The decision in question leaves ertain city officers by name, but strips them of the owers contemplated by the constitution, and con ers them upon new officers of executive appointnent, thus taking from the people what the constitution expressly conferred upon them. To arrive at tion expressly conferred upon them. To arrive at this erroneous conclusion, the court necessarily over-ruled numerous decisions recognised as law in the State, including some of their own body. If the principle shall be carried out, as it may readily be, by an anscrupulous legislature, the State government, in ciple shall be carried out, as it may readily be, by an unscrupulous legislature, the State government, in nearly every department, may be transferred to the appointees of the executive, to the exclusion of the constitutional agents of the electors, thus working a revolution in the State in defiance of the constitution and its guarantees. The substance is made to yield to the shadow. Things forbidden to within the last twenty years, of all the States and Terrieuron and the arguments plusible on either side. The first constitution of Virginia, which was framed in the tranquillity of peace, were both submitted to the people for ratification. The constitution of the United States was submitted to the constitution of the be done are accomplished by indirect means. The legislative power is practically without restraint, those suggested by the court being easily avoided by the introduction of new names and unanticipated contrivances. If the cords of written constitutions within the last twenty years, of all the States and Territories that have adopted constitutions, but four have accepted them directly from their conventions; and Kentucky—three northern States and but one southern State. We find this following classification of States with reference to the subject in the Charleston Mercury: have so little binding effect, they are measurably uscless, and may well be termed ropes of sand.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS IN GEORGIA. Hon. Hiram Warner, who so ably represented th ourth district, Georgia, in the last Congress, having leclined a nonlination, the democracy of the distric nave nominated Col. L. J. Gartrell in his place. O he nominee the Newman Banner says:

the nominee the Newman Banner says:

"Col. Gartrell's services in the presidential election last fall, as elector for this district, are fresh in the recollections of the people. His majority of 1,615 over the Fillmore elector was one of the greatest triumphs ever achieved for the democratic party in the fourth congressional district. It scaled the fate of Sam, who begins again to show some signs of life with the prospect of an additional wrinkle in his platform. The people will ratify in October the proceedings of the convention, and manifest their appreciation of Gartrell's noble efforts in the cause of his country by running him into the House of Representatives of the United States upon a longer and a stronger poll than has ever fallen to the lot of any of his worthy and illustrious predecessors."

Democratic nominations for Congress have been

Democratic nominations for Congress have bee

nade in six districts in Georgia, as follows : Third district.—D. J. Baily. Fourth district.—L. J. Gartrell. Fifth district.—A. R. Wright. Sixth district. - James Jackson Seventh district.—Lin. Stephen Eighth district.—A. H. Stephen

A CANDID ADMISSION.

Mr. A. J. Greer, the editor of a black-republican paper, published in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, in aking leave of his party and paper, says:

"The republican party, under its present constituted leaders, is the meanest party with which we ever had anything to do. Without prudence or discretion, it rushes madly into extremes, and renders itself obnoxious to all liberal-minded people."

The Louisville Journal gives the full official reurns of the vote for appellate judge in Kentucky, from which we learn that twenty-two counties in the district give Wheat, know-nothing, 9,409; Bullitt, lemocrat, 9,367. This is close shaving, and in all probability there will yet be some trouble in settling the official count.

An agent is to be sent to England from New York to induce the owners of the Great Eastern to send

THE GREAT QUESTION BEFORE THE COUNTRY OPINIONS OF THE PRESS THE PRINCIPLE OF POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY MUST BE MAIN-TAINED.

The following article on "The vexed constitu ional questions of Kansas" is copied from the Richmond Enquirer of last Tuesday's issue :

It is not a very difficult matter, we are sure, to ascertain the correct principles of conduct which should govern the democratic party on the questions of Kansas. At any rate, we shall make an attempt to point them out; and we shall do so with very cool indifference to the clamos

"Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power of the Territory shall catepd to ALL RIGHTFUL SUB-JECTS of legislation consistent with the constitution of the United States," &c.

Such is the tener and spirit of the whole act; it being the intention and policy of Congress to leave the people of the Territory "perfectly free to form and regulate their lomestic institutions in their own way."

Lest they should be embarmased in the free and unrestrained management of their own affairs by the Missouri compromise, Congress, in the Kansas-Nebraska act, took special pains to remove that impediment by declaring it imperative and void," adding as the reason and explanation of doing so the declaration:

"It being the true intent and meaning of this act not o legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to ex-lude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free of form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way,"

Territory—to "the Territory" in its entirety, and not to its legislature or any particular department of its govern-ment—Congress has from that day to this abstained from all legislation or interference in its afficient Having thus transferred all powers of legislation to the

thorizing a convention of the Territory and for framing a constitution, preparatory to its admission as a State into the Union. Accordingly, last winter, the territorial legislature enacted a law providing for an enumeration of the inhabitants and the election of a constitutional convention. This law was passed with the knowledge of Congress and by its tacit consent. Indeed, the whole country, except the Topeka faction within the Territory and the black-republican party at the North, acquiesced in this law and tacitly-sanctioned and approved it.

Thus, not only has the entire power over this subject been surrendered by Congress to the Territory—that is to say, the people, legislature, and body-politic—but the exercise of this power has been acquiesced in by Congress. The whole subject-matter has been left to the management of the Territory, and there is no power but Congress that can interfere to control the manner in which

gress that can interfere to control the manner in which their work shall be conducted—Congress itself being estopped from interference by the principles of the Kan-sas-Nebraska act, and by its silence last winter in the

ple of Kansas would have to interfere with us it we were engaged in framing a new constitution for our own sover-eign State.

The questions whether the constitution about to be framed for Kansas should be submitted to the people for ratification or not; and, if so, to whom shall it be submitted, are local questions, belonging exclusively to the Territory to decide in the usual forms "in its own "say."

way."

For ourselves, we are perfectly willing to abide the de cision of the Territory itself on these questions, no merely from choice, but because we could not contro

the decision if we would.

It cannot be denied that there are two sides to both o

States whose constitutions have not been submitted for ratification to the people.

New Hampshire, February	1792
Vermont, July 9	1793
Massachusetts, March 2 111	9-'80
Connecticut Sentember 15	1818
New York October 9	1846
New Jersey June 29	1814
Pennsylvania February 22	1838
Delamara December 2	1831
North Carolina, December 18	1776
South Carolina June 3	1790
Correin May 30	1798
Alabama July 5	1819
Mississipped	1817
Kentucky, June 11	1850
Missensel	0-'21
Arkansas, January 4	1836
Iowa, May 18	1846
States schose constitutions have been submitted for ratifical	ion.
Rhode Island, November 5	1842
Maryland May 1	1851
Virginia August 1	1851
Florida January 30	1838
	1852
Tennessee August 30	1834
Obio March 10	1851
Illinois Amount Standard Standard	1847
Indiana February 10	1851
Michigan, August 15	1850
Wieronein	1846
Texas, August 27	1845
California, September 9	1850
The other question of controversy, to whom sho	
and the second of the second o	1 m 4 m

The other question of controversy, to schom shell the constitution be submitted for ratification, in case it shall be decided to subject it to the popular ordeal, is equally within the absolute control of "the Territory" of Kanasa. Here, too, we must say for ourselves that we are willing to abide the decision of the Territory; not, it may be, from choice, but from compulsion. Wein Virginia have no right consistently with the provisions of the Kanasa Nebraska act, and with the repeated pledges of the South, to interfere with the people of Kanasa. In Virginia we have had two opposite precedents; for, while the constitution of 1830 was submitted to the voters who were qualified to vote for the members of the constitution itself. We take it for granted that this will be those who were qualified to vote for members of the convention, or who shall be qualified to vote for members of the convention, or who shall be qualified to vote for members of the convention, or who shall be qualified to vote for members of the convention, or who shall be qualified to vote for members of the convention will frame? The legislation of Congress has left the decision with the convention, and the people of the other

We fear, indeed, that it will not be a very conservative one. All congressional legislation upon the qualification of voters in the Territories has been very loose. "Inhabitants" has been the term generally used, and this with little or no restriction as to length of residence. The ordinance of 1787 allowed all 'mhabitants' to vote who should own fifty acres of land. The treaty of Louisiana stipulated that the "inhabitants" of the ceded Territory should have all the rights in the ceded Territory of "citizens." So did the treaty ceding Florida, &c. The Kansas-Nebraska act qualified as voters in its organization of those Territories "every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years who shall be an actual resident the age of twenty-one years who shall be an actual resid of said Territory." And the resolution of the Democra National Convention at Cincinnati, looking expressly the formation of a constitution, ran thus:

Resolved, That we recognise the right of the people the Tarritories, including Kanasa and National all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, a ing through the fairly EXPRESSED [not implied] WILL the universe of network and whenever the number of network and whenever the number of network and whenever the number of networks and whenever the number of networks and whenever the number of networks are not necessarily the number of networks and networks and networks are not necessarily neces the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other

We have thus explained the exact attitude in which these vexed questions of Kansas stand. We do not intend to be understood as approving the failure of Congress to resume its legitimate powers over the Territory. We all know the circumstances which have prevented its doing so, and the efforts it has made in that behalf. The fact is all that we are now presenting; and the fact is undeniable that the legislation of Congress has left the decision of the questions we have alluded to to the absolute decision of "the Territory" of Kansas, to be made by whatever organism, and in whatever mode, "the Territory" may select.

[One or two mistakes occur in the table given by the Mercury. Both in 1821 and 1844 New York submitted her new constitutions to the people for their approval or rejection. The question of calling the con ventions was submitted to the people. The constitution of Iowa was likewise submitted to the peo-

THE LEADING ISSUE IN KANSAS.

The Richmond Examiner, in the course of a searchng review of Mr. Keitt's letter, thus defines the ading issue in Kansas :

What, then, is the issue dividing parties in the Terri-tory? We find the black republicans, headed by Jim Lane, contending for the supremacy of a constitution which was framed by a packed convention representing a beggarly minority of the people, and which the people beggarly minority of the people, and which the people themselves never sanctioned. And we find the democratic party in the Territory, headed by Walker, resisting this black-republican imposture, urging the people to vote for delegates to a convention representing all the registered inhabitants of the Territory, and pledging themselves to use their efforts to bring the constitution which shall be framed by this convention. themselves to use their efforts to bring the constitution which shall be framed by this convention before the people for ratification. Such is the leading issue in Kansas—the black republicans contending for the validity of a constitution that has never been submitted to the people; the democrats resisting that dectrine, and pledging themselves to submit their constitution to the people.

We have thus seen that Congress has turned over this caches subject of the formation of a constitution to the people.

we have thus seen that Congress has turned over this whole subject of the formation of a constitution, and the entire regulation of the formalities attending the under-taining, to the legislature and people of the Territories. We have seen the division of parties that has resulted in Kansus from this action of Congress; we have seen the ssues upon which parties are divided in that Territory, the issue of slavery or no slavery not having been raised and not being involved at all;) and we have seen that the and not being involved at all i) and we have seen that the democracy and Walker are contending for a democratic principle of action is accordance with the Kansar-Nebraska act, while Lane and he black republicans are contending for an anti-dense mine antagonistic principle, to wit: the one contended for by Mr. Keitt.

THE CONVENTION AND THE CONSTITUTION. We mote again from the same paper :

The legislature of Kansas has, accordingly, last winter while Congress was in session and with its tacit sanction taken the initiative step in this work and caused a convention to be elected, as we have already said. That convention will soon meet. It will frame a constitution it will prescribe qualifications for voters under the new government; it will submit this constitution for ratifications of the residual to the constitution of the cons government; it will submit this constitution for ratification or rejection to such voters of the Territory as it may
deem proper. In other words, the people, the legislature,
and the convention of Kausas, having been intrusted by
Congress with the whole work of getting up a constitution for themselves, are going on with the work in their
own way, never dreaming that they are responsible to
clamorers outside, either at the North or at the South,
for the manner in which they shall choose to conduct a
purely local and domestic piece of business of their own.

If they, in thus managing their own matter in their
own mode, shall cause the constitution about to be framed
to be submitted to the people, we at the South will have
no right to complain any more than they at the North

1850 and 1850 were submitted to the people for ratifica-tion. The early succedents were the other way; but within the last twenty years sixteen States have framed constitutions, and of the c, twelve have submitted them for ratification to the people, while only four have ac-cepted them direct from the hands of their conventions.

SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES

If any principle can ever be regarded as settled by opular verdict, certainly the doctrine that the people of or Territories are to frame their future State institutions a respect to negro slavery, as well as all other subjects of domestic government, was affirmed in the issue of the late presidential election. That a community about to enter our confederacy of States shall be left free to form a Maine, October 29------ 1819 State constitution prohibiting or tolerating slavery, or silent on that subject, and be permitted, with such a constitution, to enter the Union unquestioned in respect to the provision on this topic, is a position to which the democratic party of the nation is irrevocably committed. and which the people at large have definitely settled. The only duty of the general government in relation to this matter is, in the language of President Buchanan's inau-

who have determined to be satisfied with nothing that he does, and whose political existence depends upon keeping up that dangerous agitation which has convulsed the Union to the centre. We cannot examine the record of Robert J. Walker, nor look back upon the position he has held for so many years as a national democrat, and believe that he will not solve the intricate Kansas problem if human pru'ence and sagacity can accomplish as desire.

communication with the enemy is like doubting the p triotism of a veteran whose breast is scarred with the tr phies of many a hard-fought field. He was selected for the post he now occupies because its responsibilities required experience, coolness, and mature judgment. He went out there to no holiday parade, to no place of peaceful repose or "honorable exile," but he was cho the most fit man to grapple with one of the most difficult questions eyer presented to the statesmen of our country to disrobe it of the sophistries which partisan rancor had thrown around it, and to give it a rational, satisfactory, and constitutional solution. Who doubts that he will accomplish it? Not the Pennsylvanian, nor the democrats of the Keystone State; and we insist that the man who has the confidence of Pennsylvania has a right to demand from the democracy of Georgia and Mississippi an impar-tial hearing and a caudid judgment. We insist that there shall be no suspicion; that he shall be allowed his own time and manner to take the embarrassing question Kansas out of the agitations of party, and gain a noble triumph for the great principle of popular sovereignty.

The democracy of Claiborne county, Mississippi ssembled in county convention at Port Gibson the 15th ult. Among the resolutions adopted by the onvention are the following:

Resolved, That we approve the course of our distinguish-ed representative, Gen. John A. Quitman, in Congress, and we propose him as the first and unanimous choice of the democracy for Congress in this district; and that the choice of the party is so fixed and unanimous that we deem a nominating convention for this district un-necessary.

Resolved, That our United States senators, Hons, Jeff. Resolved, That our United States senators, Hons. Jen. Davis and A. G. Brown, have the entire confidence of the democracy of Clalborne county; and we desire that all honorable means should be used by our representatives in the next legislature for the re-election of Hon.

Resolved, That the administration of Gen. Pierce has met our most sanguine expectations, always faithful to the whole country, the laws, and the constitution.

Resolved, That we highly approve and endorse the inaugural of Mr. Buchanan; and in the formation of his cabinet we recognise a patriotism and justice which are guarantees for the rights of the entire Union.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all sectionalism, and to dwarfing the democratic party down to suit factions or cliques.

WASHINGTON CITY FIFTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO. The following description of our city in the year 1800, when first occupied by the federal government, was written by the Hon. John Cotton Smith, of Connecticut, and will undoubtedly prove particu

of Connecticut, and will undoubtedly prove particularly interesting to our Washington readers:

"Our approach to the city was accompanied with sensations not easily described. One wing of the Capitol only had been erected, which, with the President's House, a mile distant from it, both constructed with white sandstone, were shining objects in dismal contrast with the scene around them. Instead of recognising the avenues and streets portrayed on the plan of the city, not one was visible, unless we except a road, with two buildings on each side of it, called the New Jersey avenue. The Fennsylvania, leading, as laid down on paper, from the Capitol to the Presidential Mansion, was then nearly the whole distance a deep morass, covered with alder bushes, which were cut through the width of the intended avenue during the then cusning winter. Between the President's House and Georgetown a bleck of houses had been erected, which then bore, and may still bear, the name of the Six Buildings. There were, also, two other blocks, consisting of two or three dwelling houses, in different directions, and now and then an insulated wooden habitation; the intervening spaces, and, indeed, the surface of the city generally, being covered with shrub oak bushes on the higher grounds, and on the marshy soil cither trees or some sort of shrubbery. Nor was the desolate aspect of the place a little augmented by a number of unfinished edifices at Greenley's Point, and on an eminence a short distance from it, commenced by an individual whose name they bore, but the state of whose funds compelled him to abandon them, not only unfinished, but in a ruinous condition. There appeared to be but two really comfortable habitations in all respects within the bounds of the city, one of which belonged to Dudley Carroll, esq., and the other to Notley Young, who were the former proprietors of a large proportion of the land appropriated to the city, but who reserved for their own accommodation grounds afficient for gardens and other useful appurtenances. larly interesting to our Washington readers : cut our shoes, and in wet weather covered them with white mortar. In short, it was a 'new settlement.' The houses, with two or three exceptions, had been very recently erected, and the operation greatly hurried in view of the approaching transfer of the national government. A landable desire was manifested by what few citizens and residents there were to render our condition as pleasant as circumstances would permit. One of the blocks of buildings already mentioned was situated on the cest side of what was intended for the Capitol Square, and, being chiefly occupied by an extensive and well-kept hotel, accommodated a goodly number of the members. Our little party took lodgings with a Mr. Peacock, in one of the houses on the New Jersey avenue, with the addition of Senators Tracy, of Connecticut, and Chipman and Paine, of Vermont; and Representatives Thomas, of Maryland, and Dana, Edmond, and Gris-Thomas, of Maryland, and Dana, Edmond, and Griswold, of Connecticut. Speaker Sedgwick was allowed a room to himself; the rest of us in pairs. To my excellent friend Davenport and myself was allotted a spacious and decently-furnished apartment, with separate beds, on the lower floor. Our dict was various, but always substantial, and we were attended by active and faithful servants. A large proportion of the southern members took lodgings at Georgetown, which, though of a superior order, were three miles distant from the Capitol, and of course rendered the daily employment of hackney-coaches indispensable.

"Notwithstanding the unfavorable aspect which Washington presented on our arrival Leanner publishments."

hackney-coaches indispensable.

'Notwithstanding the unfavorable aspect which Washington presented on our arrival, I cannot sufficiently express my admiration of its local position. From the Capitol you have a distinct view of its fine undulating surface, situated at the confluence of the Potomac and its Eastern branch, the wide expanse of that majestic river to the bend at Mount Vernon, the cities of Alexandria and the capital process of the property of the confluence of the process. only duty of the general government in relation to this matter is, in the language of President Buchanan's inaugural, "to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote;" and the only inquiry to be made, when the question of admission into the Union is presented, is whether the constitution submitted secures to the people of the incipient State "a republican form of government," and is the fair and deliberate enunciation of their will?

These are the positions which the democratic party of the nation occupies. They are broad enough for the whole people to stand upon without sectional jealousy, and in the exercise of fraternal feeling. We have contended for them in good faith, and intending to secure for them an honest application. We stand by them now, and insist upon having them faithfully and fairly carried out in Kansas. We call upon our democratic brethren throughout the Union to do the same, and present to the nation and world a spectacle of patriotic devotion to principle, however it may affect, in this or that particular instance, private or sectional interests. In this mode, and by this course of action, not only will the democratic party but the nation, avoiding all dangerous clements of agitation and deliberate enunciation of the whole people and gathering with its growth new energy and power.

Prom the Peacetheader.

Standar to the proper that whount Vernon, the cilies of Latex and the enlitivate fields and blue hills of the bend at Mount Vernon, the cellivate fields and the ellivate fields and the elivation of their will and any advantage of delighting and virging and always attainable alvantage of delighting water, in many instances flowing from coipings springs, and always attainable alvantage of delighting water in the sol of a preta particular, in city had been at Mount Vernon, the city and always attai

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, better known as Rifleman Beecher, has changed his tune, but not his text. From general his attention is now directed to local politics. We copy the following from the

"The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached a sermon

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Sound Dues. - The following extract from a despat ated June 15 has been received from H. T. A. Rain or general information [Extract.] esq., United States consul at Elsinore, and is publishe

Entract.]

Enclosed I beg to transmit a translation of a letter just received from the director of the Sound custom-house, by which you will observe that the detention which ship have hitherto been liable to here for the purpose of the master's giving accurity for the payment of the Sound dues, in accordance with the protocol signed at Copenhagen on the 14th of March last, simultaneously with it treaty on the subject of the abolition of the Sound dues will henceforth cease altogether.

The royal customs authorities have, under date of 13th inst., acquainted me that the royal government have decided that the temporary arrangements established, in accordance with the protocol of 14th March last, for the security of payment of Sound daes, shall henceforth cease, although articles 7 and 8 of the treaty of said date concerning the abolition of Sound dues have as yet not entirely been fulfilled, as far as Great Britain and Holland are concerned.

Elsisore, June 14, 1857. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Appointment of a Keeper of a Light-cessel.—Captain Wil-liam Mullan has been appointed by the Secretary of the Preasury keeper of the light-vessel at Upper Middle Shoal, Delaware, in place of William S. Os has resigned. Salary 5500 a year.

Business of the General Land Office. — Subjoined is an abstract of the business of the General Land Office for the two weeks ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Florida, in the sum of \$10,000, has been approved; also that of Walter H. Harvey, register at Los Angelos, Call-Holden, receiver of public moneys at Warsaw, Missouri in the sum of \$50,000. Sales of Indian Trust Lands.—The Commissioner of In

lian Affairs has received a highly interesting letter from R. S. Stevens, esq., special commissioner to superint the sales of Wea, Piankeshaw, Kaskuskia, and Peoria t lands, dated at Paola, Kansas Territory, June 26, 1857 Mr. Stevens states that, in accordance with the proclama-tion of the President and the instructions he had received from the department, he commenced the sale on Wedner day, the 24th ult., at 10 o'clock, a. m., but as the build ing for his accommodation had not been completed, he had adjourned the sale until the 25th, on which day sev had adjourned the sale until the sold. The next day nine-enty-cight parcels of land were sold. The next day nine-ty-six parcels were sold, which is about the quantity expected to be sold each day. He had not necessary to make any requisition upon the office in command at Fort Leavenworth for troops, and truste that nothing would occur during the sale to require an very best of feeling prevailed, and not the least dis ance or dissatisfaction had arisen. Nearly every piece of land was claimed by settlers, and taken at its valuation. What was not taken in this way brought generally thro lollars an acre. Having no troops, he had employed ew picked men to act as a guard upon the m ceived, and he had a full corps of clerks, who were tantly employed twelve hours a day. The register and receiver were both in attendance, in the discharge of their several duties.

The Submarine Telegraph Cable .- Letters from the United States Steam Frigate Niagara. Several interesting letters have been received by the Secretary of the Navy from Captain Hudson, of the United States steam frigate Niagara, now at Liverpool, taking in her portion of the su narine telegraph cable. From these that Captain Hudson, having completed the preparation or receiving the telegraph wire, left the Spithcad, and arrived at 2, p. m., on the 22d at Liver pool. On the 27th a ship-load of the telegraph cable go alongside of the Niagara, and preparations were made to commence at once coiling it in the forehold. A second ship-load was promised by the 30th. This was to be stowed away in the ward-room tier abatt. The two vessels referred to above, it is estimated, will bring off some undred and fifty miles of the cable.

James Price, a coal-heaver, was killed by a fall while the Niagara was at the dock-yard at Portsmouth. He was burfed at the hospital burying-grounds of that port.

From the Philadelphia Argus NEW CONSTITUTION FOR IOWA. In August next the people of Iowa are to vote upo the question of the adoption of a new constitution, papered by a convention held at Iowa City last winter. he matter of State officers, the tenure of ernship has been created; three supreme judges are to be elected for six years, one of them at each blennial election; the State is to be divided into eleven judicial districts for the election of circuit judges and district attor neys; the senate is fixed at fifty, and the house at on hundred members, (now 35 and 73 respectively,) and biennial sessions are retained. The seat of government is permanently located at Fort des Moines, and the city is to be called Demoines. The State will not be allowed to contract a debt greater than \$250,000, and to city or town can do the same thing to a greater ex-tent than five per cent. of its valuation. The legisla-fure can pass a general banking law, and also establish a State bank with branches, but such a law or laws must be approved by a popular vote. A State board of educa-tion, to consist of the lieutenant governor and one men her from each of the judicial districts, the district member to hold office for four years, is to be established, with pow ers of legislation on all educational matters, subject to the supervision of the general assembly. The next elec-tion of members of Congress will occur in 1859, and afterwards in each second year, the time being changed be cause the State elections will occur only in those years The point of greatest interest in this new constitution is a side question—whether the word "white" (in relation to the qualification of citizens) shall be stricken out? The

MOUNT VERNON.

forts with reference to Mount Vernon. Already a large sum has been raised, and another stirring appeal has just been issued. The purpose of the "Southern Matron" and of the patriotic daughters of America is to raise the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, by voluntary subscription, previous to the 22d day of February next, for the purchase of Mount Vernon from its present proprietor, and its dedication on that hallowed birth-day, the one hundred and twenty-sixth (126) anniversary of Washington's birth, as the perpetual shrine of greatness, patrictism, and worth. More than one-eighth of the required sum has been already raised by the eloquence of the gifted Everett. Orators, lecturers, editors, and pleaders of both sexes are already actively at work in the same noble cause; but it requires united as well as vigorous efforts to achieve the consummation most devoutly to be wished.

And hence we solicit the co-operation of all who feel an interest in the patriotic cause. All subscriptions of a dol lar and upwards may be directed to Mrs. Wm. F. Bitchie All subscriptions of a dolfirst vice president, or Mrs. William II. McFarland, treasurer of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, Richmond, Va. Throughout the South the liveliest feeling prevail upon the subject, and it is believed that the desirable

summation will speedily be realized.

democrats in the convention succeeded in making this a separate issue, and in prescribing that a majority of

all the votes cast must be given affirmatively in order to

The "Southern Matron" is still indefatigable in her ef-

adopt it.